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WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

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Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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In honor of the World Food Congress the cover this week takes its design from the Freedom From Hunger symbol.

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THE WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

—an attack on the citadels of hunger and malnutrition

S. Y. Krishnaswamy

Currently the United States is host to the most important meeting ever held on the problem of world hunger. More than 1,000 men and women from some 100 countries are convening in Washington, for two weeks, to decide what can be done to abolish, or at least reduce, the incidence of hunger and malnutrition.

Perhaps the most significant thing about the World Food Congress is that it is a people-to-people meeting rather than a formal government one. Represented are organizations, private industry, societies and universities, national Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign committees, and international agencies. Many private citizens are also attending.

Significant too is the fact that the Congress, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the founding of that organization in Hot Springs, Virginia.

Further, the Congress marks the halfway point in the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, launched in 1960 by FAO's Director-General, Mr. B. R. Sen. Its goal, briefly stated, is "to achieve a better understanding of the problems of providing adequate food for the present and future world population in the light of its rapid and continuing increase; and of the methods by which the gap between available and adequate food supplies can be met."

The Congress's objectives are to assess the achievements of the Campaign so far, and to suggest ways the Campaign might be accelerated and improved.

As the Congress meets, there are more hungry people in the world than ever before—from one-third to one-half of the earth's three billion people—and unless something is done about it, this number will continue to grow. Food production in many areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America—precisely those areas already most ill-fed—is failing to keep pace with population growth. This is a situation we cannot, dare not, allow to continue. It bodes nothing but suffering, discontent, and strife for the world.

This is really what the Congress is all about: What are we to do? And how are we to do it?

Much has already been accomplished under the Campaign. Hundreds of projects have been launched throughout the underdeveloped world. Scientific publications defining the scope of world hunger have been published. An international fertilizer program is being carried out in 15 countries. The Near East Expanded Wheat and Barley Program is operating in 14. A highly successful World Seed Campaign reached its peak in 1961.

All these have been valuable, all have contributed toward relieving world hunger. Still this is not enough. It only scratches the surface of this immense problem. More, a great deal more, needs to be done. And this is our task at the World Food Congress—to provide the world with the guidelines, the cooperation, and the spirit of international dedication necessary to get the job done.

S. Y. KRISHNASWAMY
Secretary-General, World Food Congress

Arnold J. Toynbee Speaks on Man and Hunger

Addressing the World Food Congress, this noted British historian foresees dangers in the race between the world's food supply and its population growth.

The Freedom From Hunger Campaign is one of three major educational campaigns on which the human race is engaged in our time. The other two are, of course, the campaign against war and the campaign against disease. War, pestilence, and famine have been the three traditional scourges of the human race. They have been Nature's brutal ways of keeping the human population of our planet within limits.

Man, however, is unique among Nature's creatures in his relation to Nature. Man is not condemned by his *nature* to be completely and permanently at Nature's mercy. He can at least partially substitute for Nature's way a way of his own that he has chosen for himself. But he can have his own way only on one condition. If his own human, and humane, way is to prevail, it must be a way that, like Nature's brutal way, fulfills Nature's intractable ultimate requirements.

For instance, Man can abolish premature human mortality caused by war, disease, and famine. We have already won a decisive victory over premature death by disease. We hope to win a still more complete victory over premature death through war. We are now waging the present campaign against premature death through famine—and short of outright death, against loss of strength and energy and happiness that undernutrition and malnutrition inflict. We intend to win this campaign too. Yet, if we were to win all three campaigns and were to take no further action, our three victories would quickly turn into a major defeat on all three fronts. If we left it at that, we should not have reckoned with the reproductive mechanism that Nature has implanted in our race, as well as in all the other races of living creatures.

The physical volume of our plant is limited, and the capacity of the planet's surface for producing food for living creatures is limited proportionately. Even if the human race were to succeed in breaking the bounds of its native planet, it would reach a limit to its food-supply somewhere at some date, supposing that it succeeded in abolishing war and pestilence without taking any further steps.

We should then have regulated our human death-rate without having regulated our human birth-rate to match. We should still have left it to Nature to keep the growth of the Universe's human population within limits; and Nature would then limit this by reimposing on Man her own brutal set of checks in the shape of famine, pestilence, and war. Therefore, if we are to defeat these three scourges, not just momentarily but definitely, once for all, we have to win a fourth victory. We have to conquer one of our most intimate, and most deeply ingrained habits, traditions, and prejudices. We have voluntarily to regulate our birth-rate to match the regulation of our death-rate that we have already been achieving.

Science not enough

It is true that, in our Freedom From Hunger Campaign, we have a mighty ally in science. The application of science to food-production happily promises, as we know, to increase our food-supply vastly. But science cannot increase our food-supply ad infinitum, and it is also powerless to distribute the product to the hungry mouths that need it. This cannot be done without political cooperation on a worldwide scale. So science, by itself, cannot insure that Man shall win this campaign for freedom from hunger. Nor can science and politics insure it together, supposing that politics were to mend its ways and were henceforth to do its utmost toward seconding science's efforts. In the long run the campaign cannot be won unless the planet's hundreds of millions of wives and husbands voluntarily decide to regulate the number of human births.

This is, I believe, one of the major challenges that confront mankind in our time. In at least one respect, it is a more difficult challenge to respond to than the challenge to abolish war. To educate our politicians may not be easy, but to educate the nonpolitical-minded mass of mankind is going to be a still more difficult task.

One way of trying to educate ourselves is to recall past experiences. Of course, we must not expect that past experiences will provide us with a blueprint for planning the future. Still, our experience of the past gives us the only light on the future that we have.

The historical perspective

By far the greater part of human history is shrouded in obscurity. Yet I suppose we can guess, with some confidence, that, since our ancestors first became human, most human beings have been hungry for most of the time. The toll that hunger must have taken from human happiness and human achievement is appalling to contemplate. Happily, this thought brings with it a converse thought. There must be a huge unrealized potential of human energy and creativity which could be released for the service of human welfare if the hunger that has been coevil with humanity were to be abolished by a definitive victory in our Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

We may also guess that the situation in which we find ourselves today has, in essence, existed from the beginning. The present race between the increase of popula-

This article is excerpted from Mr. Toynbee's speech.

tion and the increase of food-supply is not something entirely new. What is new is the present sharpness of the acceleration of the pace. The faster the pace, the more conscious we are of the problem; that is the difference, and it is a fortunate one, because our consciousness of the problem stimulates us to grapple with it and to make a serious effort to solve it.

In the course of human history, Man has taken an increasingly active and positive line in his struggle to keep himself fed. The present big increase through the application of science is only another term in this long series. Yet today we are hearing, with apprehension, the thundering tramp of our population-increase threatening to overtake the mighty advance that science has been enabling our food-supply to make.

Our perversity

Our behavior in dealing with the problem of famine is disconcertingly perverse; and unfortunately we have shown the same perversity in our dealings with the problem of war. Man is the most potent of all living creatures in virtue or his partial rationality; and, when Man applies his glimmer of reason to make weapons, he can invent artificial weapons that are far more deadly than any of the natural weapons that non-human nature has evolved. Thus Man has rescued himself from the fate of being food for tigers, but has subjected himself to the far more devastating fate of being common food for cannon and for atomic weapons. This has been a very unprofitable exchange. The human race's prospects of survival were considerably greater when we were defenseless against tigers than they are today, when we have become defenseless against ourselves.

I have dealt on Man's self-inflicted scourge of war because this brings out the vein of perversity in human nature that has made history so tragic a story up to date. This perversity in ourselves is our arch-enemy. We encounter it and have so far been worsted by it—in our dealings with all the problems with which we have to contend. This perversity is obviously the crucial obstacle to the abolition of war. Less obviously, perhaps, but no less truly, it is the crucial obstacle to the abolition of hunger.

Within each one of us, unregenerate Nature takes the form of the subhuman, inhuman element in human nature with which Man's reason and conscience have to carry on an unending inner struggle. To play into Nature's hands unnecessarily is folly. It is also criminal. It is a kind of high treason committed against our own humanity, and this on one of the biggest issues with which mankind ever has been, or perhaps ever will be, confronted.

Maximum welfare, not maximum population is our human objective. Yet the greater part of the human race is still showing reluctance to regulate its birth-rate. This unwillingness to deal rationally with the population problem is condemning mankind to continue to run its age-old race with hunger; and the reduction of the death-rate, which we have now achieved is making the race harder for us to win. This is the more serious because, in running this race, we are handicapped by the present inequality between the different sections of the human race in respect of this vital matter of food-supply.

Surplus food problem

It has become a commonplace that the rich countries are growing richer while the poor are growing poorer. This is perhaps true of most of the various kinds of production in which wealth consists. It is certainly true of the production of food, and food is the basic form of wealth. A human being who is short of food will find that all other forms of wealth are valueless to him.

The technology that is the source of the rich countries' productivity is now generating, in these countries, a surplus of food-production. The rich countries themselves cannot consume their own food surpluses; the poor countries, that have a shortage of home-grown food, cannot afford to buy from the rich countries the surpluses that these cannot use.

Since the beginning of the history of civilization, statesmanship has been trying to find ways and means of conveying the surplus food of the surplus-food-producing areas to areas with no food-margin, or with a food-deficit. The ways and means have to be physical, in the first place. The food has to be transported. In the second place, they have to be economic or political or both. The surplus food has to be either bought or commandeered, if it is to reach the mouths that need it. To buy requires economic purchasing-power; to commandeer requires political and military power.

The periods of political unity have been periods in which the problems of transferring food surpluses has been dealt with successfully. In our present-day world this problem is acute; and here we have another disconcerting example of our human perversity. In our time, technology has solved, at last, the physical problem of transport. The "annihilation of distance" has been a triumph of human will that is comparable to the contemporary reduction of the death rate. We are stultifying the "annihilation of distance" by failing to unite into a single community the whole of mankind.

Too many barriers

In our age our revolutionary improvements in the means of communication are making unification on a literally worldwide scale possible at last, for the first time in history. Yet we are depriving ourselves of the benefits of this technological triumph of ours by dividing up the surface of our planet into a larger and larger number of smaller and smaller states, each of which is, at least officially, sovereign and independent. At the same time, we are increasing the economic barriers between states.

In the past, the most serious hindrances to the international circulation of goods was customs duties. In our time we have reinforced this ancient manmade obstacle by inventing new and more effective obstacles, such as quotas for imports and the manipulation of currencies. This battle between increasing technological efficiency in the circulation of goods and increasing political obstruction is not a new battle; its history can be traced right back

(Continued on page 10)

Food Congress Topics—and Points of View

To show the broad scope of the Congress' work and the varied viewpoints represented, Foreign Agriculture *offers a few quotations from addresses given at plenary sessions.*

Planning for Trade

The main problem of New Zealand lies not so much in its own planning but in the results of the planned and managed agriculture of the developed industrial countries where the working out of their plans has had the effect of curtailing international trade in foodstuffs and is likely to have even more marked effect in the future.

To overcome some of the difficulties of exporters of primary produce, more planning is needed in the international field. It is therefore gratifying to know that GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade], at forthcoming consultations, will consider the problems of better access to markets for temperate foodstuffs.

P. M. SMALLFIELD, *New Zealand*
Director General of Agriculture (ret.)

Large-Scale Farming

I am fully convinced from recent experience in my own country that well-run cooperative estates, government estates and experimental farms can all be of great educational value. Any tendency towards the establishment of monopolistic or other artificial economic advantages, through such measures as fiscal policy or price discrimination (beyond some reasonable and necessary initial support) is, however, likely to discourage rather than promote the technical and economic advantages of the large unit. Such an institution is more likely to become a sinecure of the agricultural bureaucracy, sterile and parasitic; an obstacle to true community development.

. . . Even such protagonists of collective agriculture as Marx and his successor Engels, Kautsky and Lenin have expressly envisaged the development of voluntary cooperatives by force of example; enjoying the natural advantages of larger units, rather than artificial or administrative privileges, and making for efficient management and the fullest use of modern technology.

PROF. STANE KRASOVEC, *Yugoslavia*
Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana

Land Use Riddle

. . . The cultivation of new land may present serious, almost insuperable difficulties or can only be pursued within limits. . . . The population of Thailand increases by 3.1 percent annually, or nearly a million. In order to feed the increasing margin of population we have to produce approximately 100 million kilograms of rice more, or 140 million kilograms of paddy. At the present rate of production of 500 kilograms per acre this means we shall have to bring 280,000 acres of new land under cultivation annually. But . . . development of land for paddy farming can only be done at the expense of our forests, and this automatically affects our important timber production, does great harm to the watersheds, and neutralizes the good results brought about by the policy of land and water conservation essential to agriculture.

GEN. SURAJIT CHARUSRENI, *Thailand*
Minister of Agriculture

Problems of Nutrition

. . . A curious phenomenon has shown itself in Tanganyika, where the part of the population which has reached a certain stage in sophistication is, although it may seem better off financially, actually worse off nutritionally than the poorer part it has left behind. . . . An example of this is maize meal. . . . Now it has become fashionable to eat the more expensive factory-produced flour, which is highly refined and has lost most of its natural vitamin content in the process. Another example of undesirable sophistication is the consumption of bottled fruit drinks of little or no food value in place of the readily available but not so smart fresh fruit.

D. N. M. BRYCESON, *Tanganyika*
Minister for Health and Labour

. . . Lack of knowledge . . . often hinders the utilization of more accessible products. It so happens, for example, that in coastal areas with rich marine resources, no fishing is done and no fish is eaten. There are places with abundant fruit, such as plantain bananas, where the over-rigid cultural tradition prevents mothers from giving it to their children to eat, as in their view only animals should eat it. In certain places, the local diet does not include fruit, as this is supposed to be the cause of malaria, or because it is "cold" and therefore harmful. . . . Something of the sort also occurs in certain small villages, where eggs and meat are sold or, at best, used as a food for adults, for they believe here that such foods do harm to children.

EVA S. DE LOPEZ MATEOS, *Mexico*
National Institute for the Protection of Children

People and Progress

. . . For, as the Quran asserts, "Surely Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change their own condition." The Quran gives many illustrations of once prosperous nations who perished because of this apathetic attitude. . . . Now our underdeveloped countries are given a rare chance to reform themselves and get out of their wretched poverty and their miserable existence. If they miss this auspicious opportunity they have only themselves to blame.

DR. M. ABDALLA EL-ARABI
Cultural Adviser of the Islamic Congress

Above, Mrs. Orville L. Freeman chats with Mme. Julienne Adoula, center, wife of the Congolese Premier, and Mme. Anne Marie Kasongo. Left, Secretary Freeman gets smile from Indonesian delegates Ismu S. Suwelo and Ging Bien Goei.

People Make News at World Food Congress

Above, M. L. Mathupala, left, and C. de Foneska, Ceylonese delegates. Right, B. R. Sen, Director-General, FAO, greets Msgr. John Romaniello, the "noodle priest" of Hong Kong.

Registering as delegates: left, Chief Jibao Gaima and A. B. Peppe, Sierra Leone; below, Thai Agriculture Minister Gen. Surajit Charusreni and his daughter Pijarana.

Both Kennedy and Freeman Claim World Now Has the Tools To Eliminate Hunger

President Kennedy and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman told World Food Congress participants that man has only to learn to use the tools now at his command in order to banish hunger from the earth, for the first time in history.

The President noted in his address at the opening ceremony in the Departmental Auditorium that half of humanity is still under-nourished or hungry, just as it was 20 years ago when President Roosevelt called together the first World Congress.

"So long as freedom from hunger is only half achieved," said Mr. Kennedy, "so long as two-thirds of the nations have food deficits, no citizen, no nation, can afford to be satisfied. We have the ability, as members of the human race. We have the means, we have the capacity to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth in our lifetime. We need only the will.

"Farm production has undergone a scientific revolution which is dwarfing the industrial revolution of 150 years ago. We need to help transmit all we know of farm technology to the ends of the earth, to overcome the barriers of ignorance and suspicion."

Secretary Freeman said at the third plenary session that two vital new elements are stimulating the age-old desire and drive to achieve freedom from hunger.

One of these elements, he said, is the expression of a common concern about a universal goal, as symbolized by the fact that people from a hundred nations were meeting in a World Food Congress. He said it has been left to this period of history for men finally to recognize that survival depends more upon cooperation than upon conflict. The second new element he defined as the march of science and technology.

Mr. Freeman asked the participants —experts and laymen from all over the world—to consider means of overcoming three "serious roadblocks" standing in the way of attaining the goals they seek. The obstacles to progress, he said, are:

- Inadequate recognition of the importance of the role of agriculture in economic growth. He said a low level of agricultural productivity is a major factor limiting overall economic development.
- Failure to build the kind of institutions under which agriculture can make its major contribution: education, effective marketing, adequate farm credit, a sound system of land tenure and ownership.
- Failure to make the most effective use of existing abundance—abundance of technical knowledge as well as abundance of food.

Mr. Freeman said that it is one of the most fortunate coincidences of history that at a time when the world's developing nations are in a take-off stage in which more food is desperately needed if they are to take off successfully, the developed nations are producing an abundance so great "that it is sometimes embarrassing." "It is up to us," he continued, "from developed and developing countries alike, to take full advantage of this fortunate coincidence."

The United States, he explained, has learned through its Food for Peace program that careful planning and close cooperation with receiving nations is essential to insure that food is used to best advantage, both to allay hunger and promote local development. He added that it is only recently that America has begun to develop ways to use food as a direct input for economic growth.

Mr. Freeman said the highly productive nations are challenged to find better ways—by national and international means—to allow agricultural abundance to creat abundance for all. The developing nations are challenged to adapt the successful techniques of other nations to their own needs.

To meet these challenges, he said, the world must eliminate barriers of nationalism, prejudice, outworn customs, misunderstanding, and most important, the barrier of ignorance.

Food Deficits Expected For at Least 15 Years

India, Pakistan, and Turkey were cited as examples of nations continuing to need foreign food aid for at least 15 to 20 years by Fritz Baade, Director of the Research Institute for Economic Problems of the Underdeveloped Countries, and a member of the German Bundestag, at an Economic and Social Commission meeting of the World Food Congress.

He estimated that in the next 5 to 7 years, when their needs will be greatest, the combined food shortages of the three countries will amount to 15 to 20 million tons of cereal grains. If fats and animal proteins are added, he said, shortages may total about $2,000–$2,500 million a year.

Professor Baade's paper, titled "The Importance of National Development Planning and the Role of Agriculture in Economic Development," was read by a Counselor of the West German Embassy.

"Today the food shortage of these countries is being covered by subsidies from the United States on the basis of Public Law 480," he said. In 1960, he added, they purchased more than $600 million worth of U.S. farm products with their own currencies.

"The provision of such quantities of foodstuffs already creates a very serious problem. It may become impossible to supply these quantities from U.S. surpluses. Also the Western European countries, particularly the EEC (Common Market) countries, under the circumstances, may have to assist in covering these needs." He suggested that a West European food surplus be distributed to Asian countries.

The German economist said that since the developing countries cannot live permanently on food subsidies, they ought gradually to receive instead "the means of food production" —particularly commercial fertilizers. He noted that a ton of cereals delivered free in a receiving country costs about $80, while the quantity of commercial fertilizers necessary to produce an additional ton of cereals costs only $20 and the pesticides needed to protect them another $2.

Economist Myrdal Urges Multilateral Distribution of Aid to Needy Nations

The burden of food aid to less developed countries ought to be shared by all rich nations instead of only those which happen to have food surpluses, K. G. Myrdal, noted Swedish economist, told participants in the World Food Congress. He said in effect that a multinational system of foodstuff distribution would help to eliminate the paradox of surpluses and production controls in the presence of hunger.

"It would be more reasonable that the costs were carried by all rich countries according to some principle of equitable distribution related to their income per head," said Dr. Myrdal in an address entitled, "Food for Increasing Millions." "It would then not be necessary for the surplus countries to restrict by artificial interference their food production, as long as there is a dire need for food in many underdeveloped countries."

Dr. Myrdal warned that the world is headed for economic and political cataclysm if nutritional and economic situations in both the rich and poor countries are not improved. He said the underdeveloped countries have been developing slowly, if at all, in recent years, and some have been slipping backward economically. The trading position of most has deteriorated and a rapidly rising population trend is now "ominous," he added.

The political economist, author, and educator, who formerly was a member of the Secretariat of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, said it is "urgently necessary" that multilateral aid policies be adopted as rapidly as possible in order to protect and promote food exports of the developing countries. Since the latter are not in a position to give away food and because their natural customers may be other underdeveloped countries, he said, the "rational solution" would be for an international agency to pay them for their exports, giving the food away if necessary, to countries unable to pay for it. The "ideal," he said, would be for rich nations to provide free entry and preferential treatment to the exports of the less developed countries.

Professor Myrdal was critical of certain development policies of both donor and recipient countries. He said progress has been slowed in the latter countries because economic, social, and political power belongs ordinarily to the landlords, traders, money lenders, and other middlemen with a vested interest in the status quo. The underdeveloped countries are "quite eager" to join in passing resolutions or enacting laws on land reform, he said, "but the new laws are often full of loopholes and the enforcement of them is generally lax."

He asserted that statistics on assistance to less developed countries are "invalid" because some of the rich countries, wanting to make their contributions appear as large as possible, encourage an "opportunistic confusion" by lumping both humanitarian grants and business credits under the single heading of "aid."

The speaker said also that some of the rich countries help their poorer counterparts for "ulterior" motives which include politics and commerce. Without doubt, he said, political motives related to the Cold War are the most dominant of these.

Dr. Myrdal said that a more complete internationalization of aid will not be possible so long as there are great differences in sacrifices among the donor nations. The United States, he said, "is carrying a far larger burden than its due."

"One must regret," he also said, "that so many of the political and a few of the intellectual leaders in the United States, the biggest giver of both grants and loans, are so eager to stress and reiterate that foreign aid is in the nature of subsidies in the Cold War, a way of saving military expenditures by the United States. I have always been convinced that to a large part this is self-deception of the type I have called perverted Puritanism. Americans want to pretend selfish motives even when they act on humanitarian impulses."

Dr. Myrdal urged that a larger part of future development grants and loans be channeled through intergovernmental organizations, and added that a poor country will accept more direction from an organization it belongs to than from a single rich country whose motives it may mistrust.

How the World's Food Efforts Line Up

World Food Congress—This meeting was convened to evaluate progress made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in helping to increase agricultural production in food-deficit parts of the world. It marks the halfway point of a 5-year Freedom From Hunger Campaign sponsored by the FAO.

Food and Agriculture Organization—The FAO was launched 20 years ago at an international Conference on Food and Agriculture called by President Roosevelt in Hot Springs, Va. The U.N. agency has 104 member-countries. Headquarters is in Rome.

Food For Peace—The United States has donated or sold on concessional terms nearly $12 billion worth of food and fiber to hungry people or less developed economies in the past 8½ years. Legislative vehicles for this unilateral Food For Peace Program are Public Law 480 and the United States' Mutual Security Act.

World Food Program—This is a 3-year $100-million program designed to test multilateral distribution of food aids to needy people and less developed countries. It is sponsored by FAO and the United Nations.

Freedom From Hunger Campaign—Principal objective of the Campaign is to inform and educate the public about food production problems facing a world population likely to double by the year 2000. It is a starting point for action projects now numbering in the hundreds. The American Freedom From Hunger Foundation is a private organization directing U.S. participation in the Campaign.

WHO Director Sees Malnutrition a Big Factor in Infant and Child Mortality

Protein-calorie malnutrition in infants and young children is the most important nutritional problem in the world today, Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, said at the fifth plenary session of the World Food Congress.

"We as health workers are aware of our limitations in dealing with the complex problem of malnutrition," he said. "Its final solution needs a combined effort. Increased food production and conservation, better distribution, and, in general, the economic and social development of the countries will be essential parts of the campaign for promotion of nutrition.

"If the World Food Congress succeeds in stimulating the production of nutritious foodstuffs in developing countries as part of a balanced agricultural program, it will have made a significant contribution to the solution of the problem of hunger and malnutrition."

Dr. Candau suggested that improved farming techniques can increase food production "beyond theoretical estimation." He noted also that unexplored possibilities exist in the use of new lands, in the tapping of resources of the sea, and in the scientific development of new foods.

The health expert said that on the basis of calculations made in about half of the 216 countries and territories of the world during the 1950's, the crude death rate declined 12 percent in the decade, infant mortality about 25 percent, the death rate from tuberculosis about two-thirds, from smallpox more than 80 percent, and from yaws from 25-30 percent to 2 percent.

But many communicable diseases still prevail in the world, he said. Leprosy affects about 10 million persons, yaws 4½ million, trachoma 400 million, filariasis 200 million, and, in certain countries, 30 to 40 percent of the population has had bilharziasis at some point in the lifetime.

"The evident decline in the mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases has uncovered the problem of malnutrition in all its bareness," said Dr. Candau. "It is enough to know that there are still some areas of the world in which more than 50 percent of the total deaths are in children under 5 years of age, malnutrition being without doubt an important factor."

He said deficiency diseases—beriberi, kwashiorkor, marasmus, pellagra—occur in endemic or epidemic form usually when a staple food, such as cassava, manioc, plantain, or maize, contributes a very high proportion of the total intake of calories.

Some of the Delegates Were Prominent Women

The First Ladies of Mexico, Nigeria, Laos and the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) were among more than 100 women registered as participants in the World Food Congress.

Dona Eva Samano de Lopez Matéos, wife of the President of Mexico, spoke on the responsibility of women, youth, and teachers in the fight against hunger. Senora de Lopez Matéos, who was Vice President of the Congress, at home is founder and Administrator-President of the National Institute for Child Welfare. The Institute distributes breakfasts and lunches to school children in all the Mexican States.

Mme. Jünienne Adoula, wife of the Congolese Premier, came to Washington as President of the Freedom From Hunger Committee in her country. Mrs. Flora Azikiwe, wife of Nigeria's Governor General, is scheduled to address a plenary session.

Princess Souvanna Phouma, wife of the Laotian Prime Minister, and Dr. Margaret McCready, Dean of the MacDonald Institute at Guelph, Ontario, addressed the Research and Education Commission on agricultural and consumer education.

Man and Hunger

(Continued from page 5)

to the dawn of history. What is perhaps new in our time is the intensity with which this old battle is being fought.

This is a battle which mankind can no longer afford to leave undecided. We have to win it because a victory in this field offers us our only chance of being able to keep hunger at bay during an interim period during which, at best, we are going to be pressed hard by the menace of famine. During this interim period, we much look to the application of science to tide us over, and science may indeed be able to come to our rescue if it is not hamstrung by politics.

The facts of human behavior often seem to leave the human observer of human affairs no alternative to despair. When one has been almost driven to despair by the spectacle of folly and crime, it is a good thing to right the balance by reminding ourselves that, throughout the course of history, as far as we have a record of it, dancing on the edge of precipices has been one of mankind's favorite occupations. For human beings, of course, this is a very dangerous game. Moreover, the danger has greatly increased as a result of the recent great increase in human power.

As soon as human beings face a danger, however, there is always some hope that they may bring their practical ability into play; and since our practical ability is great, our chances are good, if only we allow our danger to jolt us out of our habitual perversity. This is why a campaign to educate ourselves in the problem of hunger is so important today.

The existence and activities of FAO are an antidote to pessimism. I do not believe that the governments of the world's local states would have been capable of calling anything like FAO into existence in the times before 1914. By the time the world's population has doubled or trebled, I believe that the world's hungry peoples are likely to compel their governments to thrust upon FAO a considerable part of the executive authority and responsibility, in regard to food.

USSR Will Buy More Brazilian Tobacco

The Trade and Payments Agreement between Brazil and the USSR was recently extended for a 5-year period, with provisions for successive 1-year extensions if both parties so desire. This agreement includes Brazilian leaf tobacco as one of the items to be exported in exchange for Soviet goods, with 15.4 million pounds to go to the USSR during 1963, 15.4 million in 1964, and from 15.4 to 17.6 million in 1965.

During 1962, Brazil shipped 4.8 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of 22.2 U.S. cents per pound, to the USSR. All, or most, of this quantity was flue-cured.

German Use of U.S. Leaf Tobacco Rising

The use of U.S. tobaccos by West German manufacturers (including West Berlin) continued upward through 1962: total usings for 1962 amounted to 76.9 million pounds, compared with 74.6 million in 1961. All kinds were up except for Kentucky and cigar leaf.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: WEST GERMANY[1], USE OF U.S. LEAF, BY KIND, 1960-62

Kind	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Flue-cured	55,583	60,942	62,597
Burley	9,286	10,417	11,043
Kentucky[2]	703	613	584
Maryland	875	792	840
Cigar leaf	2,513	1,870	1,830
Total	68,960	74,634	76,894

[1] Includes West Berlin. [2] Source of information does not show breakdown of kinds of tobacco included in this category. Source: *Die Tabak-Zeitung*, Mainz, May 3, 1963.

The use of U.S. tobaccos in the production of cigarettes last year totaled 67.4 million pounds—up 3.9 percent from the 1961 level of 64.8 million—and has remained at 35 percent of total leaf used in the production of cigarettes during the past 3 years. In 1962, flue-cured represented 83.2 percent of total U.S. tobaccos used in cigarette manufacture, compared with 83.4 percent in 1961 and 83.5 percent in 1960. Burley accounted for 15.4 percent in 1960, 15.5 percent in 1961, and 15.7 percent in 1962. Kentucky and Maryland leaf accounted for .2 and .9 percent, respectively, of total U.S. leaf used in cigarette production for each of the 3 years.

The use of U.S. tobaccos in the production of cigars continued to decline last year. Total use amounted to 1.90 million pounds, compared with 2.04 million in 1961 and 3.04 million in 1960. U.S. tobaccos used in cigar manufacture represented 3.2 percent of total leaf used in 1962, compared with 3.4 percent in 1961 and 5.1 percent in 1960.

U.S. tobaccos used in the combined production of fine-cut smoking tobaccos (for roll-your own cigarettes), smoking mixtures for pipes, chewing tobacco, and snuff last year totaled 7.6 million pounds, down slightly from the 7.8 million for 1961. U.S. leaf represented 40.7 percent of total leaf used in the production of these products during 1962, compared with 41.1 percent in 1961 and 38.8 percent in 1960. U.S. flue-cured accounted for over 85 percent of total U.S. leaf used in the production of these products. Burley represents almost 6 percent; Kentucky, slightly over 5 percent; and Maryland, less than 3 percent.

Stocks of U.S. tobaccos held by German manufacturers on December 31, 1962, totaled 68.2 million pounds—up slightly from the 65.5 million held on December 31, 1961. These were equivalent to 10.6 months' supply.

Rhodesian Flue-Cured Prices Still Rising

Auction prices for the 1963 crop of flue-cured tobacco being sold in Salisbury averaged the equivalent of 60.4 U.S. cents per pound for the 12th week of sales, compared with 39.1 cents for the same week in 1962.

Weekly auction prices have risen steadily for 7 consecutive weeks from the seasonal low of 37.5 cents for the fifth week, which ended April 11, 1963.

Total sales through the 12th week ending May 30 amounted to 99.6 million pounds, at an average price equivalent to 47.1 U.S. cents per pound. Sales last year for the same period totaled 103.3 million pounds, at an average price of 44.9 cents.

Reports from Salisbury now indicate that the 1963 flue-cured crop in the Federation does not exceed 195 million pounds, compared with an earlier season forecast of 225 million. The 1962 harvest totaled approximately 234 million pounds.

Record 1962 World Cocoa Bean Exports

Preliminary indications place 1962 world exports of cocoa beans at 1,025,000 metric tons, slightly above the 1961 record level of 1,005,000 tons. Exports from Ghana, the world's largest producer, totaled 427,960 tons compared with 411,859 in 1961, and those from Nigeria amounted to 197,763 tons (186,864 in 1961).

The Ivory Coast replaced Brazil as the world's third largest cocoa exporter with 101,018 tons, as Brazil's cocoa bean exports dropped from 104,170 tons in 1961 to only 55,343 tons in 1962.

Drought Reduces Mexican Henequen Exports

Because of drought, the Mexican Government limited exports of henequen fiber to 8,000 bales (averaging 400 to 410 pounds each) per month during April and May. A provisional quota of 5,000 bales has been set for June, but an additional quota may be established soon if the drought is broken. There has been no heavy rain for 10 months and no appreciable shower since January; thus the leaves being harvested are dry and of poor quality.

Prior to this limitation, exports of fiber, waste, and cordage in the first 3 months of 1963 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1962, but shipments of binder and baler twines were considerably less. Most henequen exports go to the United States.

MEXICO: HENEQUEN EXPORTS IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1962 AND 1963

Henequen	March 1962	January-March 1962	January-March 1963
	1,000 lb.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*
Fiber	4,489	16,124	21,270
Waste	1,051	1,521	2,266
Baler and binder twines	24,236	57,650	49,828
Cordage	5,008	7,694	11,625

Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Mexico.

Egypt Increases Cotton Export Price

The Egyptian Cotton Commission recently announced a price increase for selected qualities of extra-long staple cotton for export. Export prices for 1963-64 new crop Giza 45, Menoufi and Karnak, grades Good to extra, were raised by an equivalent of 21 to 63 cent points per pound. The new export prices for Fully Good Menoufi and Fully Good Karnak are 36.93 and 37.35 cents per pound, respectively. Prices for grades Fully Fair to Fully Good Fair/Good remain unchanged.

Larger Cotton Area Planted in Greece

Cotton acreage in Greece will probably be increased by 15 to 20 percent in 1963-64 over this season's 511,000 acres. This marks the resumption of the steep upward trend in Greece's cotton acreage from the 1957-61 average of 406,000 acres, which was temporarily halted by the nominal increase in 1962-63. Although the 1963-64 expansion is mostly in the rain-grown areas where unfavorable weather prevented sowing of winter cereal crops, the proportion of the country's cotton acreage produced under irrigation increased from 37 percent in 1953-54 to 67 percent in 1961-62, and to 72 percent in 1962-63.

Expansion of cotton acreage to replace wheat and other crops is being encouraged by government subsidies, based on acreage planted, and by loans at favorable interest rates for irrigation projects, machinery, and other facilities. Acreage payments were increased for 1963 to the equivalent of $13.48 per acre from $10.78 in 1962 for irrigated cotton and $6.74 to $9.43 per acre for rain-grown cotton. Severe drought and shortage of irrigation water held down cotton acreage increases in 1962-63 and reduced total cotton production to 400,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with 448,000 bales a year earlier.

As a result of the smaller crop, Greece's cotton exports during the 1962-63 season are expected to fall 15 to 20 percent below the 302,000 bales shipped a year earlier. Quantities shipped to selected destinations from August 1962, through March 1963, with comparable 1961-62 figures in parentheses, were: Yugoslavia, 37,000 (59,000); Poland, 22,000 (24,000); USSR, 19,000 (25,000); France, 18,000 (24,000); Hungary, 18,000 (5,000); Italy, 18,000 (35,000); Portugal, 10,000 (10,000); Bulgaria, 9,000 (5,000); Israel, 6,000 (5,000); Czechoslovakia, 4,000 (22,000); the Netherlands, 4,000 (2,000). The government reportedly has restricted sales to Soviet Bloc countries in an effort to curb competitive re-exports of Greek cotton to Western European countries.

Greece is expected to consume 5 to 10 percent more cotton this season than the 145,000 bales used in 1961-62, as cotton consumption continues to rise. Much of this increase may be attributed to larger sales of textiles in export markets and to larger sales of Greek textile handicrafts to tourists. Stocks of cotton on hand at the end of this season are expected to be up somewhat from beginning stocks of 37,000 bales.

U.S. Imports Less Cotton Linters

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, totaled 86,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first three-quarters (August-April) of the current season. This was 49 percent below imports of 168,000 bales in the corresponding period a year earlier. Linters imports during April totaled 12,000 bales, compared with 9,000 in March and 17,000 in April 1962.

Principal sources of linters imports during August-April 1962-63, with comparable 1961-62 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 52,000 bales (91,000); USSR 10,000 (23,000); Guatemala 8,000 (6,000); Brazil 7,000 (19,000); El Salvador 6,000 (6,000); Israel 1,000 (2,000); and Syria 1,000 (1,000).

Late Monsoon Delays Burma's 1963-64 Rice

Toward the end of May, Burma's annual May monsoon had not yet started. In the Rangoon area, rainfall during the first 10 days of May was 62 percent below the 10-year average for this period, and no rain fell for at least 2 weeks afterwards.

The rice crop cannot be planted until the rainy season arrives. The last time the rains were as late as they are this year was in May 1957. The crop that year declined 8 percent, despite a modest increase in acreage.

Burma is the second large rice-exporting country in which a late rainy season has delayed planting of the 1963-64 rice crop. In Thailand, the monsoon was also late. (See *Foreign Agriculture,* June 10.)

Egypt Again Expands Rice Acreage

Rice acreage planted in Egypt in 1963 (May-June) is estimated at nearly 970,000 acres, an increase of 115,000 over last year's previous record acreage. The 1963 crop will be harvested from September to November.

Licenses to plant issued in April by the Ministry of Public Works totaled 907,000 acres. Plantings of an additional 60,000 acres were forecast for areas that depend on underground water and artesian wells. In these areas, licenses are not required.

Egypt planted 855,000 acres to rice in 1962 compared with 557,000 in the drought year 1961, and an average of 679,000 acres in 1955-59. The government plans to in-

crease acreage and expand rice exports in the future, using all available means.

Rice exports from the record 1962 crop in the first 5 months (November-March) of the current marketing year totaled 314,000 metric tons of milled rice, compared with only 23,408 in the same months of the off-season year 1961-62. Principal destinations were USSR, Indonesia, West Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Rice shipped to Iron Curtain countries totaled 147,000 tons, including 75,440 to the USSR. None was reported going to Cuba. Further rice exports from Egypt are now banned.

Republic of South Africa Ups Rice Quota

A May rice quota, similar to the initial one for 1963, raises South Africa's total allocation for the year so far to approximately 51,000 metric tons—the average imports during 1960 and 1961.

Thus, the allocation for 1963 is about 5,000 metric tons larger than imports in calendar year 1962, when milled rice imports declined to 45,570 tons, according to preliminary figures. (Import data by country of origin are not yet available.)

The highest yearly postwar rice imports in 1960 and 1961 were still only 80 percent of the quantity imported prior to World War II. The Republic's per capita consumption of rice in the last 2 decades, although gradually increasing, has not nearly approached the prewar level.

RICE: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS

Country of origin	Average 1936-40	Average 1956-60	1960	1961
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Burma	34,571	85	350	0
Communist China	0	4,172	84	(1)
Egypt	0	12,661	0	0
Italy	0	4,072	655	761
Malaya	(2)	10	0	4,775
Thailand	23,494	7,501	12,616	0
United States	10	5,444	20,994	43,115
Vietnam	4,474	5,152	15,136	2,204
Other countries	511	1,544	749	742
Total	63,060	40,641	50,584	51,597

[1] Less than 0.5 tons. [2] If any, included in "other countries." Import Statistics of the Union of South Africa.

U.K. Imports Less Butter, More Cheese

Imports of butter into the United Kingdom in 1962 reflected the continued limitations imposed on the principal suppliers by quotas. Total imports during 1962, amounting to 911 million pounds, showed a decease of 4 percent from 1961.

Receipts of butter from New Zealand, the major source, were 350 million pounds, only slightly less than those of 1961; those from Australia, at 162 million pounds, increased by 13 million. Shipments from Denmark rose from 210 million pounds in 1961 to 215 million. Imports from most of the other traditional suppliers, among them Argentina, the Netherlands, Ireland, Finland, France, Poland, and the Republic of South Africa, were down.

Imports of cheese rose 3 percent to 311 million pounds. New Zealand, which supplies more than half of total cheese imports, shipped 177 million pounds in 1962, or about 1 million less than a year earlier. Australia's shipments were up by the same amount to 34 million pounds. The United Kingdom made slightly larger purchases than in 1961 from Canada, the Netherlands and Ireland, and smaller ones from Denmark, Norway, and the Republic of South Africa. There was no change in shipments from Italy (3 million pounds), or Switzerland (2 million).

Russians Purchase Beef Cattle in Canada

Representatives of the Soviet Union are in Alberta, Canada, to select purebred Herefords for export to Russia.

The Secretary of the Alberta Hereford Association reported that this year's consignment to Russia will consist of 220 bulls and 300 heifers between 12 and 18 months of age. The total value of the 520 cattle to be purchased will amount to about $200,000.

This is the fourth consecutive year that the Russians have selected Alberta Herefords for export to the Soviet Union and will bring the total number purchased in the past 4 years to 1,187. The 1962 shipment consisted of 340 head.

This year's shipment will be made in two phases. The first 340 head are scheduled to leave Alberta early in July for shipment from Montreal. The remaining 180 head will be shipped from Montreal about August 15.

The Alberta Hereford Association's selector will accompany the Russians on their tour of Hereford breeders' farms. They are expected to cover the entire province.

Japanese Pork Shortage

As an emergency measure to relieve the present shortage of pork in Japan, the Ministry of Agriculture is planning to import pork. The Ministry said shortages have greatly increased prices, and that imports were necessary to hold them down. The United States is a likely source of supply.

It is reported that Japan plans to purchase 2,000 to 3,000 metric tons of pork beginning in late June or July at the rate of about 1,000 tons per month. Frozen carcasses will be preferred, but bacon and other cuts may be bought.

The Japanese Government's livestock industry promotion corporation, which had purchased surplus domestic pork in 1962 to support domestic hog prices, planned to release 500 tons of pork to help alleviate the shortage. It has already released about 4,000 tons from its stockpile, now almost depleted.

Britain Guards Against Swine Fever

Additional safeguards to prevent hog cholera from entering Britain in the form of imported pork have been imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretary for Scotland. New restrictions are being placed on pork imports from Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

In an effort to eliminate the disease, Britain established

this program in March 1963 for the compulsory slaughter of infected and exposed hogs. Under the new law, all pigs slaughtered for export to Britain must be inspected before and after slaughter and certified to be free from swine fever. Meat from the five countries must be accompanied by a certificate stating that certain safeguards have been observed.

If the disease is found in a slaughterhouse approved for slaughter of animals for export to Britain, the affected pig and all swine which have been in contact with it are restricted from entry in Britain. The affected slaughterhouse must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before slaughter for export can be resumed.

Safeguards are already in force for imports of pork from countries, such as the United States, not named in the new order.

Japan Revises U.S. Soybean Standards

The Osaka Grain Exchange has announced revised standards for the sales of U.S. soybeans. The following have been applied to all transactions beginning May 1 for August delivery:

		Specification	
		Revised	Former
		Percent	*Percent*
Perfect beans	Over	87.0	76.9
Split beans	Below	8.0	15.0
Damaged & discolored beans	Below	4.5	6.6
Foreign material		.5	2.4
Moisture	Below	14	

The primary purpose of these new standards is to increase the transactions and deliveries on the Osaka Grain Exchange. Moreover, they are expected to facilitate trade and transactions by providing a better sales standard for beans used directly for human consumption.

Prices now are based on the revised standards with premiums and discounts for varying qualities. The Grain Exchange issues certificates on all U.S. soybeans sold in accordance with the new standards.

Burma's Oilseeds, Oils Production Up

Burma's production of oilseeds in 1962-63 is estimated at 578,000 short tons, about 8 percent larger than the previous year's crop. In the same period, production of fats and oils is estimated at 142,000 tons, a 6-percent increase from 1961-62.

In oilseed production, government emphasis on peanuts plus the favorable weather conditions are expected to account for acreage and outturn increases of 18 percent for 1962 and 10 percent for 1963. Peanuts will account for over three-fourths of the total oilseed production, with an outturn of about 101,000 tons, while the other two major oilseeds, sesameseed and cottonseed, will comprise the remainder. Sesameseed production, however, is expected to decline a modest 3 percent because of reduced acreage and dry weather, while cottonseed production may be up 5 percent.

The rise forecasted for 1962-63 in the total fats and oils production is largely attributable to probable increased oil outturn because of the larger production of peanuts. Official estimates of the outturn of peanut oil are about 101,000 tons, sesameseed oil around 24,000 tons; and edible animal fats 18,000 tons.

No exports or imports of oilseeds are anticipated for 1962-63. Imports of fats and oils, particularly of peanut oil, are expected to decline sharply toward the end of the year as a result of the increased peanut production. Fats and oils exports, if any, would be negligible.

Oilseed cake continues to be an important foreign exchange earner. The unofficial estimate for 1962 of all oilseed cake exports is 252,000 tons with slightly higher exports expected in 1963. All oilseed cake exports are handled by the government and most supplies go to the United Kingdom.

Morocco Seeks To Increase Oilseed Output

The Ministry of Agriculture in Morocco has recently cited increased oilseed production as a major objective in its agricultural development plans.

MOROCCO: OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS, 1961, 1962 PRODUCTION, IMPORTS; 1963 PRODUCTION FORECAST

	Production			Imports	
			Forecast		
Item	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962
	1,000 short tons	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*
Oilseeds:					
Cottonseed	7.7	11.0	13.2	—	—
Peanuts	—	—	—	0.5	22.9
Soybeans	—	—	—	13.1	16.8
Sunflower	.2	2.5	3.3	—	—
Palm	—	—	—	.5	.7
Flaxseed	3.8	11.4	16.5	—	—
Total	11.7	24.9	33.0	14.1	40.4
Vegetable oils:					
Cottonseed	.7	1.4	1.7	.7	.9
Peanut	—	—	—	1.1	4.3
Soybean	—	—	—	14.9	20.7
Sunflower	.1	.6	.7	20.8	18.2
Rapeseed	—	—	—	.1	4.4
Olive, edible	9.9	26.5	16.5	—	—
Olive, inedible	2.2	3.3	1.7	—	—
Coconut	—	—	—	2.6	2.2
Palm kernel	—	—	—	.6	.9
Palm	—	—	—	.6	.2
Linseed	.1	2.5	3.4	—	.9
Total	13.0	34.3	24.0	41.4	52.7

Cottonseed production in 1962, at 11,000 short tons, increased sharply from 1961 as a result of the campaign by the Office of National Irrigation (ONI) to expand cotton acreage on newly irrigated land. A further increase is expected in 1963. Sunflowerseed production, which is being promoted by the Office of Rural Modernization (ONMR), also is expected to increase, despite the floods which hampered spring plantings.

Production of olive oil in 1962 (1962-63 year) exceeded preliminary estimates but is expected to drop sharply in 1963 (1963-64) as a result of "off-year" production. However, the cyclic decline may be somewhat offset by adequate moisture and favorable weather.

Demand for edible vegetable oils has continued to grow, and imports of both oilseeds and oils were up sharply in 1962. Further increases in imports of soybean and cot-

tonseed oils from the United States are expected to occur during the latter part of this year.

Japan Reports New Strains of Chinese Soybeans

New strains of Chinese soybeans with a high oil content may in several years' time replace U.S. soybeans in Japan. U.S. soybeans are currently preferred for crushing into oil.

The Japanese press reports that Communist Chinese scientists have developed six new strains of soybeans with a high oil content. The new varieties are currently produced in the northwest Province of Kirin. Kirin Number 1 is reported to contain 23.2 percent oil, the highest in China. The new varieties grow taller than the ones now grown in China, have a strong stem, and are suitable for harvesting by machine. These new strains have been selected during the last 10 years and are expected to take the place of the local lower yielding varieties.

The arrivals of Chinese soybeans in Japan have had much lower oil content, averaging about 16 percent. These varieties are suitable for miso production and are preferred by the Japanese for food use as such.

Danish Imports of Oilseeds, Cakes and Meals

Demand in Denmark for oilseeds is expected to be strong during 1963 as it was in 1962, when imports (494,300 short tons) were up by more than a fifth from the year before. Last year, cake and meal imports, at 795,100 tons, declined slightly.

Soybeans accounted for most of the 1962 rise in oilseed imports. Danish demand for soybeans and other oilseeds is based on the increased demand for these products by its expanding livestock industry. Domestic oilseed production in 1962 was also higher—76,000 tons, an increase of more than one-half.

Imports of vegetable oils and meals, however, dropped as a result of increased domestic crushings of imported oilseeds. Denmark's imports of cakes and meals declined by 2 percent in 1962.

For details and tables on Danish production and imports of oilseeds, cakes, and meals, see the June issue of *World Agricultural Production and Trade, Statistical Report.*

Malayan Exports of Palm Oil Up in 1962

Palm oil exports from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore rose 9 percent in 1962 to a record level of 114,773 short tons. This was an increase of 55 percent from the 1955-59 average of 74,033 tons and one of 7 percent from the previous record level of 106,882 tons, attained in 1960.

As in prior years, the bulk of the Malayan palm oil shipments went to Commonwealth countries, principally the United Kingdom, India, Canada, and Australia. A decline in Canadian and United Kingdom purchases in 1962 was more than offset by increased purchases by other Commonwealth countries, notably India. Iraq is the principal non-Commonwealth purchaser of Malayan palm oil.

Net exports in 1962 of Malayan palm oil rose 10 percent from the previous year, and imports were 6,107 tons, against 7,088 tons in 1961. The bulk of these imports came from Indonesia for additional refining and re-export through Singapore.

Japan and the United Kingdom received most of Malaya's palm kernels exports, which in 1962 were 19,494 tons, or 18 percent less than in 1961. This total was comparable with the 1955-59 average of 19,042 tons. Net exports fell over one-fourth, owing to the slight increase in imports. Imports, solely from Indonesia, at 3,686 tons increased from the 2,363 tons imported in 1961.

MALAYA-SINGAPORE: EXPORTS, IMPORTS, NET EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS, 1961, 1962

Continent and country	Palm oil		Palm kernels	
	1961	1962 [1]	1961	1962 [1]
EXPORTS	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
North America:				
Canada	20,134	14,212	—	—
United States	336	—	—	—
Total	20,470	14,212	—	—
South America	394	384	—	—
Europe:				
Belgium	434	—	—	—
Denmark	—	56	2,058	1,579
Germany, West	—	—	2,126	122
Greece	—	—	1,064	168
Netherlands	736	—	1,599	937
United Kingdom	39,020	36,874	3,727	4,973
Other	—	3	—	[2] 796
Total	40,190	36,933	10,574	8,575
Africa:				
Rhodesia/Nyasaland	560	323	—	—
Rep. of South Africa	—	179	—	—
Tanganyika	—	336	—	—
Other	353	452	—	—
Total	913	1,290	—	—
Asia:				
Ceylon	168	336	—	—
India	21,276	31,895	—	—
Iraq	16,444	18,816	—	—
Japan	45	4,518	11,340	10,918
Jordan	2,359	2,798	—	—
Philippines	—	39	—	—
Syria	448	—	—	—
Other	33	205	[3] 1,883	1
Total	40,773	58,607	13,223	10,919
Oceania:				
Australia	2,715	3,345	—	—
New Zealand	—	2	—	—
Total	2,715	3,347	—	—
Grand total	105,455	114,773	23,797	19,494
IMPORTS				
Indonesia	6,722	5,783	2,363	3,686
Other	366	324	—	—
Total	7,088	6,107	2,363	3,686
NET EXPORTS	98,367	108,666	21,434	15,808

[1] Preliminary. [2] Of which, Eastern Germany, 392 tons; Italy 292 tons; Spain, 112 tons. [3] Of which, Mainland China, 1,876 tons. Compiled from official sources.

Japanese Rapeseed Output Still Declining

Japan's 1963 rapeseed crop is unofficially forecast at 255,000 short tons, down 6 percent from the 272,000 tons produced in 1962 and 15 percent below the 301,500 tons produced in 1961. Planted area in 1963 at 395,400 acres is down 8 percent from the 427,700 acres planted last year, and 18 percent below the 481,600 acres of 1961.

The production of rapeseed, as well as other oilseeds,

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has continued to decline in Japan as a result of reduced plantings—reflecting a shortage of farm labor and increased costs of production.

Late reports indicate that this year's crop has been damaged by *Sclerotium* fungus infestations. It was prematurely harvested in order to prevent spread of the fungus. Consequently, processors anticipate that the oil yield of the 1963 crop seed will be somewhat reduced.

USSR To Import Libyan Peanuts

According to the Libyan-Soviet Trade Agreement of May 30, the Soviet Union will import 3,000 metric tons of peanuts, among other commodities, from Libya in 1964. In return the USSR will ship Libya unspecified quantities of agricultural machinery and other goods "useful to the Libyan economy."

Iranian Almond Crop Slightly Below Average

The 1963 Iranian almond crop is forecast at 7,000 short tons, shelled basis, somewhat below both the 8,000-ton 1962 harvest and average 1956-60 production of 7,900 tons.

This season's ouput was reduced by a light freeze in early March 1963 which damaged the blossom in the Azerbaijan and Kordestan areas.

Iranian almond exports during the 1962-63 season are expected to reach about 5,500 tons, slightly above the 5,000 tons shipped in 1961-62.

Guatemala Lifts Customs Duties on Seeds

The official paper of Guatemala, "El Guatemalteco," published a decree on May 11, 1963, announcing the governments lifting of customs duties on all registered, certified agricultural and forestry seeds. This step is intended to promote the country's agricultural production by encouraging the importation of improved, high-quality seeds.

Although of little economic significance to the United States, this decree could set a precedent for the removal of duties on other commodities of commercial importance.

CROPS AND MARKETS INDEX

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14 Japan Revises U.S. Soybean Standards
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14 Morocco Seeks To Increase Oilseed Output
15 Japan Reports New Strains of Chinese Soybeans
15 Danish Imports of Oilseeds, Cakes and Meals
15 Malayan Exports of Palm Oil Up in 1962
15 Japanese Rapeseed Output Still Declining
16 USSR To Import Libyan Peanuts

Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts
16 Iranian Almond Crop Slightly Below Average

Grains, Feeds, Pulses, and Seeds
12 Late Monsoon Delays Burma's 1963-64 Rice
12 Egypt Again Expands Rice Acreage
13 Republic of South Africa Ups Rice Quota
16 Guatemala Lifts Customs Duties on Seeds

Livestock and Meat Products
13 Russians Purchase Beef Cattle in Canada
13 Japanese Pork Shortage
13 Britain Guards Against Swine Fever

Sugar, Fibers, and Tropical Products
11 Record 1962 World Cocoa Bean Exports
11 Drought Reduces Mexican Henequen Exports

Tobacco
11 USSR Will Buy More Brazilian Tobacco
11 German Use of U.S. Leaf Tobacco Rising
11 Rhodesian Flue-Cured Prices Still Rising